REMOVING THE SNOW.

ow and to What Extent the Work Was The first snow storin of the present winter in New York began on Saturday avening, Dec.

ing which time the fall amounted to eight inches on the level. The Department of Street Cleaning and the contractors in the lower part of the city at once went vigorously to work clearing the anow away from lower Broadway and the etreets leading to the ferries. They had 195 laborers and 179 carts employed, and with that force succeeded in clearing away before Monday noon 6.410 loads. Then the storm set in sgain with increased vigor, and by Tuesday morning, when the snow supply aloft seemed to be temporarily exhausted. there were three and a half inches more added to the deposit previously made on the surface of the earth. By this time, also, the quantity f anow heaped in the streets from the fall there had been doubled by the addition of that which had fallen on the sidewalks stooms

back yards, areas, and roofs.
On Tuesday all the available forces of the On Tuesday all the available forces of the department and the contractors, with all the added carts that could be procured and as many laborers as could be worked to advantage, numbering in all 903 laborers and 396 carts, were set to work, and during that day sarted off and dumped into the rivers 6.444 cart loads of anow. This cleared sufficiently for the purposes of traffic—for the second time—the streets leading to the ferries, most of Broadway below Fourteenth street, and part of the dry goods district. From this time on until Friday morning the work was prosecuted as energetically as circumstances would permit by an average force of 626 laborers and 126 carts, working day a dulght, and up to Friday evening a grand total of 27.143 cart loads of anow had been removed from the streets.

While all this additional stress of work was but upon the contractors and the department, the ordinary duty of removal of ashes and garbage not only had to be discharged, but, from the sided difficulties in its performance, the force engaged in it had to be increased 15 per cent. Ash receptables had to be lifted over huge snow banks, and often carried considerable distances to reach the carts, the hauling was very much heavier than under ordinary circumstances, and all the work was unusually exhausting and slow.

The two centractors between whom the dity

was very much beavier than under ordinary was very much beavier than under ordinary eircum-tances, and all the work was unusually exhausting and slow.

The two contractors between whom the city below Broadway is divided are only bound by their contracts to employ, in such extraordinary emergencies as that of last week, as large a force as has at any time during the year been found necessary for the effective discharge of their duties, but neither they nor the department draw the line clossity to the letter of the contracts. The contractors voluntarily exceeded what could have been legally demanded of them, and Commissioner Colemangave them all the assistance that he could command.

This harmonious and energetic meeting of the difficulties of the cocasion has had very gratifying results, the most important streets having been cleared with unusual expedition and thoroughness, the work extended much forther up town than has been the rule heretofore, and much of it having been cleared with unusual expedition and thoroughness, the work extended much forther up town than has been the rule heretofore, and much of it having been cleared with unusual expedition and thoroughness, the work extended much forther up town than has been the rule heretofore, and much of it having been done twice, or even—as in the case of Park row—thrics. By Friday morning Broadway had been cleared as far up as Thirty-fift street; Fifth avenue up to Fifty-ninth street; from Fourteenth; Fourteenth and Twenty-third street; silt the narrow down-treets where there is much traffic, and all the ferry approaches.

The official list given of the atreets that it was deemed most important to clear, and from which all the snow had been carted by Friday might, is as follows:

Broadway, Battery to Thirty-fifth street; all the street from Canal to Reade between Broadway and West street (the "dry goods district"); Chambers, east and west; Fifth avenue, Fourteenth to Fifty-inith streets. Fourteenth of Fifty-inith streets. Fourteenth of Fifty-inith streets. Fo

There has been no monkeying this year with new-fangled inventions for the melting snow. HUNTING IN PERSIA.

The Shah After Big Game, Such as Wild Asses, Tigore, and Antelope. From the St. James's Gazette.

The Shah is a mighty hunter, a good shot and an enthusiastic sportsman. Big game is his delight. The King, like all the sportamen of his country, uses a smooth bore and a bul-let. Of course, roysi hunts are to a certain ex-

nt battues. A strange incident of Eastern life, but a true A strongs incident of Eastern life, but a true one, occurred some twelve years ago at one of these royal huntings. As usual, a couple of regiments accompanied the Shah on his hunting party. The men acted as beaters. A tiger was wounded, and was making off under the King's eyes. The royal second marrel was discharged, but did not kill the wounded animal. Fearful of loaing his quarry, the King was releasted, but did not kill the wounded animal. Fearful of loaing his quarry, the King was releasted but the control of the control stances. The young asses are often taken with greyhounds. The motiers are shot from the saddle; for a Persian sportsman, though he never shoots flying for fear of wasting his charge, is a very gool shot from the saddle, and will often kill antelone or other game when going at full speed. The scrett of success in shooling from the saddle is that the marksman's horse should be going ventre a terre. The fish of the young ass is food for kings. Antelope, save when with young at their heel, are selvious events with young at their heel, are selvious events with young at their heel, are selvious events by a single dog, but are easily run down by relays of greyhounds, or shot from the saddle by posted horsemen, the antelope being driven loward them by greyhounds.

Hawking is a favorite pastime in Persia.

Every great personage has his falconer and his falcony; every little squireen his partridge hawks and pair of greyhounds. A Persian turns out at early dawn and lies in ambush behind a rook for partridges which come to drink in the morning at some spring. At the right moment be fires both barrels into them, and kills or wounds many; six or eight brace is no uncommou bag for the two shots of the shikari. He then runs up and cuts their throats to make them is will (though many are already dead), and walks home, having done a good day's work. For six brace of birds he will get about two shillings.

Water fow are got in the same unsportsmanike manner. The villager, hidden behind a low wall built for the purpose, fires into a pack of them. Quali-which give splendid sport in the high whoat, literally rising in hundredenese usually netted; a bamboo call being used to attract them. This call imitates accurately enough the challonge of the male bird, and the cock quali, the most pignacious of birds, never refuses a challenge. The doray is shot in the mountains, and, as it only runs, is an easy victim. It weights often four pounds, is gray in color, and exquisite exting. It is, however, rarely obtained, as it affects high and in

rarely obtained, as it affects high and inaccessible rocks.

Wild geese are shot either in the flook at night ser in the daytime by stakking; for wild geese, if they do not see the gun, may be approached with ease. The double appe is well known, though not often sees in Europe; it is about twice the size of our bird, and makes a most delicate dish. Woodcock are numerous. Hares and anti-lops, partridges, quali, and pigeons are hawked; while the two former are also coursed, and so is the hubars (bustard).

The sand grouse or logh-a-phalla, which word fairly represents its cry, is an easy prey. The fock of from six to a dozen birds is seen in the open plain. The sportaman approaches very elaurely (if on horseback he may get to within thirty yards); he then b axes into the middle of the pack, while on the ground, with both harrels, and often makes a good bag. Food is what he wants, not sport.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with deep interest your editorial article upon the "Enor mous Increase of the Prohibitionist Vote." You give a Northern with but one exception. The table is note-worthy in what it omits as well as what it contains. Are se Society, in its nineteenth annual report, speaks thusiastically of the temperance work in the south :

enthusiastically of the temperance work in the South;

In no portion of the country has the temperance sentiment made more ranks progress than in the southers distas. Fully one half for erruncy of south Carolina. Georgia, Frocida, and temperance, with ingree portions of Kraticesa, and Tempesee, with ingree portions of Kraticesa, in the production of prohibition, largely possess the operation of joint prohibition, largely possess the operation of specific to the request of long constitutes, asys maded in we allowing the people to request the property of the property of

Malue fows, and Kaness have yielded to the deand of the people and have granted prohibition; yet these States the third party is active. In Maine you report the gain to be \$1 per cent. Was there a compaign at all of the third party in any Southern State at the last election? I at not a litrie significant that this enormous fluorease is wholly in the North, where the Democratio party, which is openly and boidly against prohibition, tray be helped by it? Is it not also significant that we have no record of a campaign in the south, where Democracy might be hurt by it? Is it not as elignificant that non-partisan temperatos, which is so much decided in the News. GREAT SPORT.

Monting Rabbits in Rhodo Island with Moony Mill Bengies. During this fall there has been more and

bettef hunting in Rhode Island than for some rears past, but few have had more real sport and enjoyment than those who have hunted gray or white rabbits with the small beagis nounds. This is comparatively a new sport in this State, for beagle hounds have not been bred here except of late years, and hence their good qualities in swamp and brush after rap-

bits have not been known.

For some four years now Mr. A. H. Wakefield of the Rocky Hill Kennels of Cranston has bred beagles, and while he has been most successful on the bench with them, winning about all the prizes at the same time relied as against and clear-toleed hunting hound as any have ever has been been been been and the bench with them to the breggie and clear-toleed hunting hound as any have ever has been been as the same time relied as a price bench at the shoulders, with a handsome bound head, clear, expressive eyes, and long, beautifully shaped ears that hang almost to the tip of the nose, and often measure sixteen and seventeen inches from tip to tip. Thound short legged, they are by no means slow travellers, and as their size enables them to dodgs under the lower rail of a fence, or pass underneath briars, brambles, and low busines, they are thus enabled to make better speed through a thick swamp than the larger, common hounds, while their close and somewhat thick cost prevents the briars from scratching them. Coupled with these attributes, they have a voice of bell-like clearness, musical in the extreme, and when in 'ull cry, on the hot track of a raibit, give tongue almost constantly, making the woods resound with their melody. A day with a pack of these little feellows is productive of a great deal of pleasure, and the result compares very favorabity with work with the large hounds. Mr. Wakefield has hunted his beagles a great deal of pleasure from their excursions at the writer did on one last weak, they will always be champions of the clever little hounds.

It was during the coid spell when the first should be should not keep eura and hounds. Mr. Wakefield has hunted his beagles agreat deal this fall, and has taken friends on many of the trouble of shortly results of shortly results from their excursions at the writer did on one last weak, they will always be champions of the cleve little hounds.

It was during the coid spell when the first should be heard as they created their way through

a cry comes from the next stand: "Did you get him?" and you are obliged to shout back, "No-o-o."

Fresh shells are slipped in, for his rabbitship will be back soon unless he is hit, when bank! bang! goes a gun on the other side, and a v-ice slings out, "Stopped him dead, and he's a big one, too." It is the first rabbit, and all hands must take a look at him, and then life bead comes off and is given to General, the prince of starters, who first found the track. A shrill tenor cry rises on the ar. "Dell" has been found, and again the woods are full of merry music, which is only stopped as a report rises from the stand where Hiram and his trusty Scott are; one barrel was enough, and bunny number two is pocketed. For four hours the sport is kept up, and seven dead rabbits lie on the ground as the party meets for lunch, while four have been driven into their holes and are calmy staying there. How good the innoh tastes, and thoughts of the pic, now assured, make it still better. Time is precious, however, and the dogs are resay for more work; piges are lighted and once more the hounds go in to give tongue almost as soon as they strike the swamp. Again they rush my way and the rabbit flies out almost at my feet. A glance along the barrel and the trigger is pulled, but no ranort follows; a shell has missed and the right is tried with the same result, while the rabbit in all safety seeks the secusion that his burrow granta. The English language is entirely inalegated to do the subject justice, and there is dead allened as the two shells are extracted and heled far into the swamp.

Bad luck is over, however, and when at a colook, after a glass of real country cider at a neighboring farm house, we start for the santing them and the start for the station there are afficen of the brown humins.

neighboring farm house, we start for the station, there are fifteen of the brown bunnies packed in our hunting coats, and no one is skinked. Others may have made larger base this fall, but it is a dead certainty that no party ever put in a nicer day than ours with the Rocky Hill beagle pack.

It Telis Your Character by Your Old Boots -A Great Collector and his Observations, From the London Standard.

A few weeks ago I had occasion to comment upon the case of an eccentric individual who had a main for collecting the cast-off sippers of operatic danaeuses. This person has been altegether distanced by a doctor named Garre, domiciled at Bas e, who collects old boots and slippers and studies them. Carlyle has, of course, shown what an amount of philosophy can be extracted from old clothes, but it has been reserved for the ingenious Garre to discover valuable properties in old boots. He has designated the results of his investigations into the secrets of discarded leather as "s-arpology," a name hitherto unknown to lexicographers. Scarpology, like logic, as sefficed by Archbishop Whately, is both an art and a science, and according to its founder it gives a clusto the characters of men from a study of their superannuated leather.

Dr. Garre has been good enough to furnish the public with what may be called the alphabet of scarpology, which will, no doubt, receive a grammar and syntax in time from its founder or his followers. According to this a discarded boot, the heel and sole of which show equal and even traces of hard work after two months' use, denotes its wearer to be, if a man, an energetic, determined, and practical individual, and if a woman a faithful spouse and an excellent household manager. A sole worn and broken on the outside denotes a fanciful, capricious, and visionary individual, while the contrary betrays irresolution, weakness, and timility. Boots whereof the outside soles and the excellent household manager. A sole worn and broken on the outside denotes a fanciful, capricious, and visionary individual, while the contrary betrays irresolution, weakness, and timility. Boots whereof the outside soles and the edges of the too caps are worn away show their owners to be everything that is bad, and capable of any crime up to murder.

Another elementary rule laid down by the scarpelogical savant is that young females who try to insert their feet into boots denominated in technical language. Four when I few weeks ago I had occasion to com-

Haw the Girls De Fool the Boys!

From the San Francisco Chronicis. There are two young ladies in town who have been rivais. They are 10th handsome, and both have lots of admirers. Like all rivals in the world of young men, they flushly drapped their affections on one man, its was the devotee of one, and the other naturally wanted to capture him. Site all and in the course of the eventful conversation she wanted to know what key its wore on the chain. Boing violently engineered, he told her it was the key of a padlock bracelet clasped on her rival's arm. tie told her it was the key of a publick bracelet clasped on her rival's arm.

"You can't love ma. I won't have anything to de with you the back to that mean gri."

"I awear I don't care anything about her."

"Will you send that key back to her?"

"Certainly. Here, if you don't believe me. I'll let you take it hard in her."

"Oil, how you'd of you. I'll see she gets it."

And the nea, day she went to call on the rival.

"You hatch it it."

"You hatch it it."

"Yes, what is it?"
I'll renarded."
"You don't say. To whem !"
"To itsury hinkin."
"I'll iterry hinkin."
"I'll hinkin."
"I'll hinkin."
"I'll hinkin."
"I'll iterry hinkin."
"I'll "I caulish't filmk of it. How come you get me brecelet of ?"
"That key docen't open this bracelet. Try it."
She put it in the lock. It turned around with a little click, but the padiock did not open.
"Ao, see hers. Here are inrese like it. You won't tell on me dear, will you? But the fact in I was so peatered by those boys beging me to let them lock this bracelet that I went and got a dozen keys that would go all around the lock and never open or close it, and tenries lampaces got one, and Harry James, and Sam Johnson, and—I don't reinsmber who all. The man who's got the real key is in New York."

And the disguised rival went back and told Heary amit that she didn't intend to marry a born idiel. THE FREE LAND QUESTION.

A Few Questions for the New Lights, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ber: Among the corruscations recently emitted by the gift-ed Col. Robert G. Ingersoil I observe this; "No man should be allowed to own any land that he

dees not use; but I would not take an inch of land from any one without paying for it. Now, insamuch as no one appears to advocate the taking away from anybody the land he owns without paying for it, except the philosooher and economist, Henry George, this looks like a fundamental and serious difference in

owns without paying for it, except the philosopher and economist. Henry George, this looks like a fundamental and serious difference in the Labor party, analogous to the trouble in the Democratic party on the tariff and in the Republican party on prohibition, only the Democratic are a unit against prohibition and the Benublicans against free trade: whereas the Laborites seem to be yet in pupilare and diversity. If they cannot units upon the free land question, how can they hope to upon any other? for that is the sipha and omega of the accepted authority of the new goepel. Heary and Robert do not agree at all upon "Moses and the Prophets."

But now that the Colonel has taken one-half of the issue emphatically out of the hands of the seribe, let us look at the other molety. We are somewhat interested in that. It were worth a lecture in Chickering Hall or Cooper Union to demonstrate how any man is "not to be allowed to own any land he does not use." For one man, with his system, an acre is a superabundance; for another 1,000 acres, with his mind and means, are an inadequacy. E. a. a neighbor I love as I do myself had a call to excreme his education and example to try his hand upon a thousand acres or so of "worn out land," on the principle that farming might be economically conducted on a large scale, as well as manufacturing. Machinery might be economically conducted on a large scale, as well as manufacturing, Machinery might be made to pay on a hundred or a thousand acres, but not en one or ten. The experiment proved at least a measurable success. More than half a dozen families were employed, housed, fed, and schooled and fitted in a measure to obtain and work land of their ewn if so disposed, as probably they are not at the low ruing rates for agricultural products.

Bo long as one-half of the people are engaged in making clothes, building tenements, and going to achool, how are they to be fed, if the other half are restricted to the use of just so much land as one needs to feed himself and his progeny? And wh

It was taken, and his friend said. "That's my bet, too."
I accepted both. Ten minutes from the last bet the game stood 62 to 35 in his favor, when he had the betting fever again, and offered \$100 to \$50. I reluctantly accepted, his partner giving me the same odds. My friend, Starkweather, kept account of the wagers by their wish, and in footing it up I was betting \$392 against their \$500. As the game was half over I concluded to take no chances, so I made a draw shot from spot to spot-got them on the long rail, and ran my sixty odd remaining points in as many seconds. At its finish I turned to look at my opponent, who was leaning on his cusperfectly dumfounded. The roar that followed awoke him from his reverie. He walked to where I was and took me by the hand and said; "Your name, please." I handed him my card, which read:

where I was and took me by the hand and aid;
"Your name, please." I handed him my card,
which read;
"Yank Adams, champlon finger billiardist of
the world. Residence immaterial."
He hesitated a moment and asked me how
long I was going to stay in the city.
"That depends." I replied.
"Don't leave until I have seen you; but first
of all ist us settle accounts." and each handed
me flow many I could run. Without answering the question I walked up to the table and
ran 1,000 points at the rate of 50 points a minute. The app ause that followed each nundred, coming from the representative men of
America made me seel as if a nat size 9%
would plach my temples. It was arranged I
should stay over and beat Jimmy Davis, who
was at the Nellouni room; but the press got
hold of the affair and queered the snap, so I
packed my trunk and queered the snap, so I

Pig Jack and ble Runar-buck Swine Forced Out of Their Cavers by Susphur Famos. From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Prom the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A notable moonshiner arrived at the jail yesteriay in charge of Deputy United States Marshal John Ruis. The prisoner is Charles Marshal John Ruis. The past year of Edmonson county.

"Pic Jack" is a hermit, and for the past year has been living in a cave in the wids of his native county. He is about 35 years of age, of me itum stature, and bears the outward annearance of being a veritable wild man. His hair and beard are long and unkempt, while his coching is such as he might have made with his own hands.

The cave wherein "Pig Jack" dwelt is known as Bock House. It is located several miles from Brownsville, in a lonesome, forsaken district of country. The hermit took up his abode at the piace because, in his own inaguage, he liked animals better than men." He herded a drove of swine, and smoked pork constituted the principal part of his everyday diet. This fact led to the pseudonym. Pig Jack." The grizzly hermit, however, committed a breach of the law when he distined his own whiskey, He has a weakness for the genuine article, which amounts to a passion.

Deputy Marshal Ruis had a very exciting time in capturing "Pig Jack." The hermit, who knows every nook and cranny in his neek of the woods, would successfully hite himself whenever the authorities of the law instituted a search for him. Several days since the wild man was out shooting squirreis, when Bule and several companions on horses, pounced upon him. "Pig Jack." took to his heer and ran like a deer. The country was rocky and he seen outhout the open air.

The affect was most successful, and "Pig Jack." as well as his herd of raxor-back wine, soon came out into the open air.

The hermit is a genial, cominal fellow, and is filled with amaxement at the sight of a cit

THE OLD BRIDGE CABLE.

Shall It be Sold for Junk of Cut Up for Paper Weights) Bridge Superintendent C. C. Martin has on bis deek in the Bridge Trustees building in Sands street, Brooklyn, a six-tuen section of the old cable which was in use for three years. He uses it for a paper weight.

"There are over two miles of the old cable in

the bridge repair yards," said the Superintendent yesterday. "and it will probably have to be sold for junk. Not that there are no purchasers, for I could have it out off in lengths to suit the buyer and sell it in a few days for guy ropes for big derricks, but every contractor who has applied for a piece of it wants to exact a guarantee from me that it will do good service, and I cannot conscientiously grant, the guarantee. would not guarantee any wire rope that has

been long in use.
"I have taken to pieces a section of the old cable," said Mr. Martin, "and you would not believe without seeing it yourself how broken the strands are inside. The outer strands, as you see, are worn so that they are fist, but scarcely one on the surface is snapped or worn through. This is a very different result from what I observed in the cables of the Chicago

what I observed in the cables of the Chicago railroads. When wound on a drum a wornout Chicago cable resembles the quilis upon the frettul porcupine.

The difference in the w ar on the bridge cable and on the Chicago cable is due to the difference in the grips used. The Chicago grip brings friction on the wire and tears the surface of the cable. The bridge grip has sess friction on the outside, but the immense stealn on it while pulling three or four leaded cars up a steep grade causes the wire inside to break. For this reason the bridge cables will be renewed often.

They calculated that the old pable is two-thirds as strong as when it was hew. We keep a duplicate cable on hand at the cable to make good paperweights? The real-west paked.

Yes, it would make over 251000 paperweights, and I will guarantes them to hold a deak down," said the Superintendent, smilling.

A STRANGE ITALIAS! LAWSUIT.

observations of the control of the property of the property of the control of the property of the property of the control of the co

A Series of Mishape that Kept Up the Exeltement in a Lumber Village,

"They had a very lively day up in Gilman's Sullivan county, last week." said John Gi-bert, the travelling groceryman, "and of the heat of it all. In the first place, the boiler at Aif Gilman's big saw mill exploded, and Wm. Finkle, the fireman, was thrown out of one end of the mill and joined a car load or so of flying timbers and other debris as they heaped themselves together in the creek. Finkle was dug out, and, although he is laid up with three broken ribs and a broken arm, he is as the luckiest man in Sullivan county. "In helping dig the fireman out George Colham ran a big hemlock sliver clear through his

hand, and he will be on the retired list of the mill for some time to come. Young Andy Campbell heard the noise of the explosion, and came in from the woods where he avas chopping to see what the trouble was. The excitement at the min rattled him conderably, and when he returned to his work he was still so shaken up that the very first weak he made with his axe missed the tree, and the blade of the axe solited on his loot, cutting it nearly in two. He hurried in, leaving a track of blood in the snow, and got to the village just as some of the hands were taking John Meintyre out from under some heave sileks of lumber that had fallen on him while he was helping unload a car. He was hurt so that he was unable to attend to die regular duty of feeding the Gitman stock, and Mike Kelley was detailed to do that work. Mike went to the barn, and as he opened the hig barn door to go in a gust of wind caught the door and siammed it to with a bang. It went shut on Mike Kelley's right hand, amashing three lingers and tearing the muscles of the hand in a manner that will be apt to orippe it for good.

"Another Mike—Mike Hindash—was remarking, as he was helping load some lumber on a car, that people seemed to be getting mighty carses a ground Gliman's, and that there was no use of a man getting hurt if he kept his eves peeled, when a heavy stick of timber took a notion to slide and toople off the oar, It landed against Mike Hindash—was remarking and has craping the flesh off in patches between the thigh and the kene. Mike had to be carried off the field, and is in very bad shape. Jim Tayler, a hand in another of Gliman's with such force that he was knecked sense eas, and was carried away a very sick man. That disturbed Lawis Jones, a boy who was working at a slab saw in the mill, and in a some manner his band was drawn against the saw. One inger was chilpped off in a second, and the hand band was drawn against the saw. One inger was chilpped off in a second, and the hand band was drawn against the saw. One inger was chilpped off in a second, and the hand band was drawn against the saw. One inger was chilpped off Campbell heard the noise of the explosion, and came in from the woods where he was chot-

Rendy to Begin.

From the Montreal Star.

Mr. Winks—I wish, Mrs. Winks. you would read this article on the daties of wise.

Mrs. Winks—I haven time now. What does it say?

"Well, it says for one thing, that it is the duty of a wife to cultivate assimilation, and, so far as possible, have the same tastes as he hashad."

"I suppose not."

"No, but if you'll bring a bottle of whickey home with you. I'd try.

AMUARMENT MRWS.

The revival of " Moths" is continued at wall at Poole's Prof. John De Rorgan lactures on " Egypt" at Poole's to night. The field has not been trespassed upon to any extent be other-lacturers, and the talk should be soft novel and entertaining. Of all the foreign orchestras that have drawn people to the music hall of the Eden Horse since its country more has given bester esjoument than that of Sancel Lajou, heefed from 5 to 8 and 5 to 11 day.

The Artise Fair and Regisem Village resurgs to the city Wednesday night, quenting at and Nortcenteral Malling, more recently, the Beyest. It will tasy as long as Orrin Broa. 2 Richiols, its proprietors, find it profusable.

Oliver Byron brings "The Inades Trace," to New York again—tels time to the Grand this week. Este Byron and Frei Werren are leading members of his company, the play itself is thrilling to an answered degree, but it points a good more.

"Jim, the Frennan," has shown no visible abstracement of interest at the Madison Square. Beat Thurseny afternoon a professional matthewall begiven. Mr. Falmer succeeded that actors are interesses who attend, and can affind to contribute, will add their mits to a general pool designed for the Actor's Fand treasury.

"Turned Up" is liked at the Bijon, manged by the cash receipts, which have been large. Hone of the offensive dialogue has been cut out circs the first night. Donnies the fare will true a long time. When a change shall be inade it will be, probably, to "The Madon," with Goodwin as Lowese, Reades, Cheever Goodwin may he in arranging his old burisance, "The Japan," for a revival at the ships by and ty.

Pending the cefformance on Jan. 3 of Brenson Howards new play, Hesian Bauvray will devote this and next week at the Leceum to Sardou's pretty comedy, "A Sora, of Taper," is whoch she will play Passame. B. H. sottern will appear as Frosper Couramont and Rowland Neckstone and Sille Wilson will make their bowe at the Leceum as Answer and Louise, Mr. Wilding will onset the Eurosa and Mr. Proof Brismouche.

"Love in Harmesg' is retained at Daly's with an in-ore in the control of the Hebby Horse," by Finera.

"Love in Harness" is retained at Daly's with an in definite promise of "The Hobby Horse," by Pinera "The Tobby Horse," by Pinera "The Tambin" of the Shrew" is said to be the Shake spearens comedy chosen for a revival in its entirety for the first time in America, later in the easens. The por time thirstro omitted here has been the "Indention," At Daly's George Clarke and James Lewis will figure it his. John Drew will naturally play Permechie, and Adi Kehan will be the Katharine.

Reham will be the Katharine.

The third week of Mrs. Langtry's engagement at Nible's is wisely divided to a revival of "The Lady of Lyons," is which nor Fabilite is reasonably expected to repeat the deep impression it made at the Fifth Avenue not long are. Mr. toghlan plays Claude Belandry as before, and Fed hveril is an excelent CM. Boman He will be with Mrs. Langtry all next season, when he will return to England to star in Shakespearean comedy, supported by his bands one young daughter.

Kugland to star in Shakespearean semedy, supported by his bands one young daughter.

"The Schoolmistrass" passes into its third week at the Standard, where it has excited removed interest in the strongeness of the Social Notes company. "Fritz in the strongeness of the Social Notes company." Fritz in the Social Notes company. "Fritz in the Social Notes company." Fritz in the Social Notes in the strongeness of grownies that four new page will be produced during Kimmet's not inclined to work hard, and has that number of new pleces on band. Last week he sent that number of new pleces on band. Last week he sent that number of new pleces on band. Last week he sent that number of new pleces on band. Last week he sent in some pany to the four in the road to New York, and went off to his Albany home for a month's rest.

M. B. Curtis's congregation at the Porticetth Street will seem to a Conser' will then sent condend there, playing "tiver the Garden West" which has been brigging on "Cauchi to Conser' will then sent condend the playing "tiver the Garden West" which has been brigging to go the Krightt sent two weeks. Denman Thomps in follows the mon Jan. 10 for an extraded each one of "The 194 Homestead," a sequel to "Joshus Whiteenha" by himself and George W. Ryer, an oid-time manager and writer.

When "Remisles" shall have a handed the second and continue manager.

"The Ush Homestead," a sequent or "Joshus Watteenh," by himself and George W. Raye, an oil-time manager and writer.

When "Krminie" shall have exhausted its merry run at the Casino, "The Marquis" will succeed it. H. Lanconne write the latter opera, and it had no extra long run at the Folies-Dramatiques. Faris. The news that the folies and the folies of th

cowboys in their camps and the Indian village are additional sights worth inocting at after the performance.

"The O'Teagana" is doing so well at Harrigan's that Monager He siey thinks it will be at least five weeks before he will olsange the bill. The "something new," at which is will change the bill. The "something new," at which he will be mysteriously, is a local farce-consety by Harrigan. It is quite commisted, except that it near a title. Whenever a name is to be given to one of Harrigan's plays, the author, Dave Braham, and Hanley think it over a month or so. Harrigan beeks to mave it is greatly at the season of Harrigan beeks to mave first greatly. Braham sees that it is explonious, and Hanley Christian sees that it is explonious, and flan ev curtails it so that is will at the bill beyond and out un over on the housers. The result of the trios council is generally fusions, and last ev' may trive and a trios council is generally fusions, and last ev' may trive and a council is generally fusions, and last ev' has trive and a dance. The interpolation is captivating, but it is hardly new. Servincen years are by a Vermans and shout the answer they, but her daughter Jennie assumed her language of Emily, who is younger. All the Yearnam girls are bright, though Jointe has not been active of late. Livila is in London, and will play at the Avenue Theatre the chi in 'lirit can be partending.

A year ago H. R. Jacobs was reported by Tim Ruy as a king to least the Timit Avenue Theatre. Last week Manneer J. M. Emil Training Tree Its locale to him, and the

of the continuity when is runners. All the Tenmans refer the shift, though Journal on an other sheet were of late, the continue posteromine.

A year age of R. J. Scole was responted by Tm. Sur as a finance J. M. Hill transactorial the local of the class of these of the J. Scole was responted by Tm. Sur as a finance J. M. Hill transactorial the local of the class of these offers to income the local of the class of these offers to income the local of the class of these offers to income the local of the class of these offers to income the local of the class of

CIVIL SERVICE REPORM A PAILURE That's the Decision Renched After Discussion by the Bright Tonny Mon of Harvard.

From the Boston Daily Stock
About 200 Harvard students assembled in
Sever Hall last evening to learn whether civil service
reform under the present Administration was a failure

reform under the present Administration was a failure or not. The question was:

"Resolved, That the civil service reform of the present Administration is a failure."

The debate was the most interesting and lively of the pear. Hears. Sandars and Marriam of the Harvard Law School speke in the affirmative, and Meers. Sanford, L. S., and Rich, W7, in the negative.

A vote on the merits of the question before debate steed 5 to 66, for the affirmative.

Mr. Mérriam opened the debate for the affirmative. He said that the question must not be considered from a political standapoint. The meaning of civil service reform was the sproetung of the spoils system and the beginning of mos-partisan appointments. Crover Cleveland had made a great many nobe statements in regard to civil service reform, but the question was not one of theory made a great many noble statements in regard to civil service reform, but the question was not one of theory but of fact, and when it came down to facts Mr. Clevaland had not carried out his promises. He made some good appointments, Fearsen for example. But one ought not to be governed by the semple and of a harrel. The appointments of Oberly to the Civil Service Commission and Higgins to the clerkship of the Treasury, were rather poor samples of civil service reform Mr. Merriam then compared the terms of Andrew Jackson and Grever Cleveland. The latter in one year had already changed fity per cent. of the officers who come under Class a, ferty per cent, of the Fostmarters in the United States, and sixty-six per cent of the judiciary officers. Jackson, who was the originator of the spoils system, in eighty years only changed twenty-ix; per cent, of Class a, six per cent of the Fostmasters, and forty of Class A, six por seat of the Postmastera and forty per cent of the indictory officers. These figures showed that the present Administration had surpassed even Andrew Jackson in the spoils line. Mr. Sanford then spoke in the negative. He referred

Mr. Sanford then spets in the negative. He referred to himself as having been formerly a hard shell Republican, but said that he new believed that a Democrat could be honest, and that Grover Cleveland was undeshieldly honest. He believed that Grover Cleveland's policy was for the good of the American people. The spells was for the good of the American people. The spells system had been taking held of the country for the last fifty years, and even Lincoln had been com-

to play the New Yorks with only seven men and let Manner hairs to unpire the same. As the Athletics are onch by the bearing a "third class" club next se son, the offer was declined. The Athletics will probably go to Kansas City in the septing.

Burdock, the second base man of the Bostons, was at the fifth avenue Hotel during all of the section lint week. He wants to leave the Boston Cith, but it referes him his release. This pever is him from paying with any other club, potwitisting the Boston Cith does not pay him any as are. What the Boston Cith Case of the Country of the Boston Cith and it as club which will pay the price for him.

The Metrocolitan Cith will probably make a mistake by letting old Jack Lyi sings lied to by no means claved out. Last sease Jack conded in sixth blace among pitchers of his association, with a percentage of 35; leading such mean a liceker. Morris, Galvin, Kilray, and many others who were confidered the test in the American Association. The only thing against him was his lambility to his the ball.

"Rooney" Sweeney was around during the conference

ican Association. The only thing against into was his inability to hit the bail.

"Rooney" Sweeney was around during the conference at the Fifth Avenue last week. Said he: "I'm denie with base bail. It's too hard to get along. While in the business I was expelled twice, blackingtof four time, and suspended and I von couldn't rest. For years there wasn't an annual meeting without my case canter up. I'm around here now, so that if these men jerking has head toward the directors' meeting roominget since I'il let 'em work on me again that for the sike of oid times to help 'em out. No, sir: I'm as freman naw, one of the bravest. At a tenement lat week I got lost, and trying to find the way out, followed the hose up start instead of down, and—near simothered. On Tuesday I was in a building where the flours gave way, and I had the acted into the cellar. When I first started into this new lay—well, look here: are roughlered soins to stand around and see a man choking to death? I'd take accorption broth."

WRAT PROPIER RANDS MEAN. Inybe Seme Day Wise Men will be as Abb to Tell a Man's Puture From his Palm a They are New From Racwing Min.

Chirosophy is exciting a somewhat un usual notice just now considering that for repute. Viewed as a branch of empirical knowledge, it has been consigned to fortune tellers, cinirvoyants, gypsies, and those who are regarded as dealing in quackery. Just now these past notions are undergoin ion. Chiromancy as a science, based on laws mulated facts, is claiming the attention of in-telligent minds. Whether a forecasting of future occurrences is within its province is a matter to be settled by the future, but outside of this work, paimistry has another and less doubtful mission. Just as phrenology when treated honestly and reasoningly yields useful as well as interesting knowledge, so chiromancy if studied for the truth at bottom will reveal many exact details of personal character; that a man's future may be broadly pre-licted from his predominant traits no one of ordinary observation will deny. That chiromancy owes much of its charm to its supposed ability to forecast coming events is not to be gaineafd, But the object of this paper is rather to deal with it in its more probable phases which serve as foundation for the less probable. Let any one notice the various hands that

come under his observation, even a cursory giance will reveal that no two are alike, and that the variety is equal to the number. Long and short, thick and thin, broad and narrow, Bit. Sanderd these specks in he negative. He referred is a himself as hearing been formers; a heard shall be a bit and that he new believed that a Democratic development of the control o just as in faces. And if the variety in faces depends upon the soul behind the features, why should not the hands, implements of the soul,

The chief possession of the artistic hands with only seven men and let be same. As the Athletics are hard class, cith next see son, he Athletics will probably go will either possessors may turn, their fancy will either brighten or darken the view. They care little for the meccanic artist, they may be seen club, but it reduced the control of the variety as the Section Club, but it reduced the probable of the variety of this hand the motives of action will be seen.

prefer to be guided rather by implication and intuition than by rule. According to the variety of this hand the motives of action will be enthusiasm or stratagem, or the promptings of pressure. Their inclination will be to look for beauty before truth. They desire leisure, novelty, freedom. The characters with this hand are very contradictory, being at the same time fearful and daring, humble and vain, possessing much impetuesity and little power. This hand indicates a roving disposition, because of the desire for nove 12, and the fact that the owner is swared by a love of beauty rather than of truth may produce fickieness of character and seem of reason.

An these varieties of hand in their turn may be modified by varieties in structure. A hand of any one of these types which is firm, but not hard, chartic, but not soft, will indicate a high order of the prevailing qualities of the type. Large hands are usually a sign of physical sites gui, small ones of spurituality. Large hands with small minus show their owners to be fond of detail, to look after the finish of their work, to admire delicacy rather than broadness of design. Two individuals of the same family may have hands which at first view appear alike: their minds and tastes will be nike, but as the hands will certainly differ in softness, pliancy, firmness, &..., so the aptitudes and m dass of action will differ.

But the student of paimistry must not make the mistake of reading the character from the general view of hand or paim. Fingers and thombs, by their varieties, modify the story tool by the larger paris.

I hinge the Professional Setter and the Book

muker Kerp in Mind. From the Chicago Matt. There is, so says Dave Pulsifer, who ought

There is, so says Dave Pulsifer, who ought to know a scientific way of tetting on horse races. Like all other scientific methods, however, it is hard to attain and not easy to keep up. Horses, when they start in at the beginning of the season, belong, according to their merits outificrent classes. There are the 220 horses, and the 230, and the 240, and the 3-minute norses among the trotters, and among the runners there is the same sort of difference. Bookmakers must have their heads illed with horses, with weights, and, besides, with a great lot of data regarding their performances and their condition. The outsider, because a horse is a winner of one race, usually makes a favorite of him for the next. The bookmaker doesn't always do that, and capacitally is it true that a horse which wins several races hand running will become a prime favorite with the outsiders, while bookmakers and professionals, for this very same reason, begin to put their money up sagnist him. As a rule, the winning of one race by a runner makes the winning of one race by a runner makes the winning of a second difficult; and, as races are run, the chances of successe next time dicrease in a certain proportion. This is because of the addition of weight. The racer finally overweights himself by his many successes, and he then loses.

On the other hand, ewners of slower horses trait slong from circuit to circuit losing races; their runners having weight each time taken off until at some course or other, the horse runs light, is in first-rate form, his owner backs him to win, and win he does. The public does not keep to see things in mind. The condition of the horse faces and the winning by close scratches puls the lest racer down.

The condition of the horse may be before as carfuly in mind as the weight.

"He horse races and make money, but it will take his time. He can't test on horse races and win money and do much else besides.

Lake City Wit.

From the Chicago Herald. The funniest things seven South Water men Red and yellow hananas growing upon the same stalk.